UNITED NATIONS **S**

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S/1994/1424
16 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We remain prepared to engage in a comprehensive review and dialogue with respect to the report of the Secretary-General of 1 December 1994 on "safe areas" (S/1994/1389). We will seek to present both a critical and constructive analysis and proposals to the Security Council and the Secretariat. In order to proceed with this review and dialogue, we all have to gain a better understanding of the future role and perspectives of the Member States contributing to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and of other relevant organizations that are critical to the effective implementation of the existing as well as potential Security Council resolutions.

For exactly this reason, we welcome the scheduled meeting at The Hague on 19 and 20 December of the various troop commanders, troop contributors, NATO and others as an essential first step in the evaluation process. In view of the far-reaching and, at times, apparently contradictory proposals outlined within the Secretary-General's report, we believe that it is important that both our Government and all members of the Security Council are correctly informed regarding the position and commitments of the relevant troop contributors, NATO and other parties. The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as the responsible members of the Council should not once again be asked to gamble with the safety of the civilian population and the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic on the promise of resolutions and mandates with respect to which there may not be the necessary will to execute. We continue to give full weight to the relevant Security Council resolutions equally. The questions is, do those who originally committed themselves with respect to, and even promoted, such resolutions continue to recognize their responsibilities?

As a consequence, we would suggest that we await the report of the meeting at The Hague (which we understand will be forthcoming within 10 days thereafter) before the Security Council proceeds with further deliberations on the matter. We express our hope that all the troop contributors will be provided with the equal opportunity to participate in the report's preparation, and remain committed to further cooperation.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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18 December 1994

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LETTER DATED 16 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I am writing to you concerning the active involvement of the regular army of Croatia in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to state the following.

At the press conference at the United Nations, the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Croatia, Mr. Granic, as well as the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations, confirmed that the Croatian forces have been deployed to the border region between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina and had taken military activity in that area. They justified the presence of the Croatian army by the agreement between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina and the relevant request from Mr. Izetbegovic.

Around 3,000 servicemen of Croatia's regular army and 60 tanks are engaged in the military operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The presence of the Croatian regular army has also been confirmed by the UNPROFOR military observers.

In doing so, the authorities of the Republic of Croatia acted in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Security Council resolutions 752, 757 and 787 which call upon the Croatian army to withdraw from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In order to justify the engagement of the armed forces of the Republic of Croatia in the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, false and tendentious allegations are put forward by the Croatian high officials that the "troops from Serbia" also take part in the fighting. Needless to say, these allegations are utterly untrue as has been confirmed by all relevant reports of UNPROFOR, humanitarian mission of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia and the statements of the United Nations official representatives. The underlying cause for maliciously implicating the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, is to discredit its peaceful and constructive policy which is increasingly being acknowledged by the major international factors.

Should the Security Council fail to explicitly condemn the violation of its resolutions and the involvement of the Croatian army in the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to point out that such acts can be expected from other countries, which would have unforeseeable consequences for the region of the Balkans and the European security at large.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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LETTER DATED 16 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the letter of His Excellency Mr. Vladislav Jovanović, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which I have today transmitted to the Secretary-General.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Letter dated 16 December 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish once again to draw your attention to the harmful attitude of the Republic of Turkey towards the conflict in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina which seriously hampers the efforts of the international community in finding a peaceful, political and just settlement.

In my letter to you of 26 April 1994, I pointed out that Turkey, by its unprincipled and one-sided involvement, exercises a negative influence on the development of the crisis. Because of such an attitude and our burdensome historical experience with Turkey in this region, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as some other countries of the region (Romania, Bulgaria, Greece), expressed profound reservations and disagreement over the participation of Turkish troops in the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Public statements by General Dogan Guresh, until recently the Head of the General Staff of the Turkish Army, and by Turkish Defence Minister Mehmet Golhan, concerning the arms supplies to the Muslim side are yet another clear indication that Turkey has openly sided with one party in the civil war, flagrantly violating the Security Council resolution 713 (1991) on the arms embargo. By acting in such a manner, Turkey is encouraging those in favour of the war option and acting contrary to the efforts of the United Nations and the international community aimed at restoring peace in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In his interview with Huriet on 4 December 1994, General Guresh said that, during his mandate as Head of the General Staff of the Turkish armed forces, "secret military assistance in arms had been sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina". However, General Guresh added, "a greater part of arms had been seized by Croatia" which helped it increase its military might.

On 5 December 1994, the magazines Sabah and Gun carried a statement by Defence Minister Golhan who said:

> "Yes, we sent assistance in arms to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Such statements can create great difficulties for us in our relations with the United Nations which can accuse us of violating the arms embargo. I did not expect such carelessness on the part of D. Guresh, since some things which are State secrets cannot be said publicly."

I consider that the said statements of the responsible Turkish military officials and representatives of the Turkish Government are sufficient proof for the United Nations to condemn such acts of Turkey. At the same time, they are indicative of the great discrepancy between Turkey's verbal support to peace and the true nature of its policy. In view of these facts on the explicit one-sided attitude of Turkey in favour of one party in the civil war in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey has disqualified itself before the international

community as a participant in peace operations. Accordingly, it is logical to ask whether it is possible for the Turkish contingent to remain within UNPROFOR and whether Turkey is to continue to be a member of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIĆ

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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DEPUTY AND ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 13 December 1994 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations stating that Mr. Sergei A. Ordzhonikidze has been appointed deputy representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council and Mr. Serguei N. Karev alternate representative.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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